

TAX MUDDLE IS STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

BOARD OF REVIEW, WHICH MUST FINALLY ADJOURN ON THURSDAY EVENING, CONSIDERING THE RESCINDING OF ITS FORMER ORDER TO THE STATE TAX BOARD—WRONG BUT NO REMEDY IS THE CONCLUSION

With only four more days of the session of the special Putnam County Board of Equalization remaining, there is among the board members a doubt as to just what is the proper thing to do.

First the board unanimously voted to reject that 1919 tax assessment schedule, as certified to it by the state tax board. This schedule included the 1919 horizontal increases as ordered by the State Board.

And then the local board awaited the action of the state board, which lost little time in certifying a new assessment schedule, one which places 11 per cent increase on all real estate and improvements and 14 per cent on all personal property.

It was then that the board began to figure on what else it had to do and its consideration of this question brought to light the fact that the provisions of the Kiper Tuthill bill, which presumably was passed to take care of such an emergency, are wholly inadequate to care for the situation and that if the horizontal increases are left off and the new schedule is adopted that the county business will be thrown into such a confusion that it would mean that the county would be virtually tied up financially for months and months.

So now the board is considering of rescinding its former order rejecting the horizontal increases and allowing the business of the county to go ahead on an admittedly wrong basis, but now the only basis upon which the business can be transacted.

TWO BOYS WIN VISIT TO THE STATE FAIR

Leon Murphy and Donald O'Rear, two hustling boy scouts, by selling tickets to the High School Moving Picture Show Saturday night, won a trip to the Indiana State Fair.

Murphy sold about \$50. worth of tickets while O'Rear sold \$41. worth.

The entire proceeds of the Saturday night show were given to the Greencastle camp of the American Legion, the money to be used in furnishing their hall. In order to boost the ticket sales the Legion promised trips to the State Fair for the two boys who sold the most tickets. Murphy and O'Rear proved the best salesmen and they got the trip to the Fair. The Legion got \$108. as its share of the picture show money.

INJURED IN RAIL DISASTER TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 15.—

One woman was dangerously and twenty other persons seriously injured tonight at 6:30 o'clock when two coaches of passenger train No. 144 enroute to Terre Haute from St. Louis were upset and two other coaches derailed as the train passed over a culvert near Bluff City, Ill. The culvert had been weakened by a cloudburst half an hour before the train reached the place.

SERVICES OF THE FEDERATION OF FARMERS

The Indiana Federation of Farmers Associations was born March 25th 1909. In the beginning prospective members invariably asked, "What does the organization expect to do?" During those days we lacked a back ground. Then we were blazing a trail. Then we asked a man to join on faith very much as he did with his church. In this straightforward manner we did not make any promises, which later we might be compelled to break.

While religion might survive on faith under human guidance, no business organization could be expected to do so. Business men demand results in their private endeavors and they have learned to expect even

greater results through their co-operative efforts. Farmers are just as anxious for results as business men and by nature they become restless even sooner than city business men. Farmer's are willing to pay fixed dues, to give a certain amount of their time in their common cause, but they demand concrete results which they can point to with pride to their neighbors. They know that an organization will not long survive on good intention alone.

Here are two pieces of work that are being done for the farmers of Indiana by the farmers themselves.

The manufacturers of the United States introduced the Nolan Bill in Congress which proposes to place a federal tax on the percent on land, the value of which is in excess of \$10,000. A referendum vote was taken from the organized farmers in twenty eight states. The vote was overwhelmingly against the Bill. These facts have been given the United States Congressmen and Senators with the result that the Bill is doomed to die in the Committee. For the purpose of illustration let's assume that a farmer owns one hundred acres of land valued at \$20,000. Under this bill the first \$10,000 would be exempt. On the second \$10,000 the owner would pay one per cent or \$100 tax in addition to the taxes he is already paying. In short this farmer has paid \$5.00 dues to this organization and prevented an additional tax of \$100. on his farm. Was this good business?

The State Federation has undertaken another piece of constructive work for the live stock industry. A permanent live stock committee composed of ten men has been appointed. The ten men are studying the live stock business, especially shipping, transportation, yardage commission service and markets. Their investigations have uncovered some practices on the Belt Railroad at the unloading chutes and in the yards that are inexcusable and must be remedied. They are matters which have caused the farmer serious losses. The individual farmer proved to be helpless in remedying these conditions. We need a trained man at the stock yards all the time whose sole function is to represent the farmers of Indiana. Our live stock committee and our Board of Directors have endorsed a plan looking to this. They proposed that the commission firms collect one per cent per head on hogs, sheep and calves and four per cent per head on cattle. The live stock commission made the following reply to our proposition:—

"We will assist you in the manner suggested to collect the amount stated from such members of the Federation of Farmers and other producers and shippers of the livestock as given us written notice of their desire to contribute to said fund." This statement has a joker in it in that it limits the operation of the plan to those who send their written consent to the commission firms. These clever phrases will not fool the farmers. The large commission firms do not wish the farmers to have this service, but they were too clever to turn it down. They need to remember at all times that they are the servants of the live stock producers.

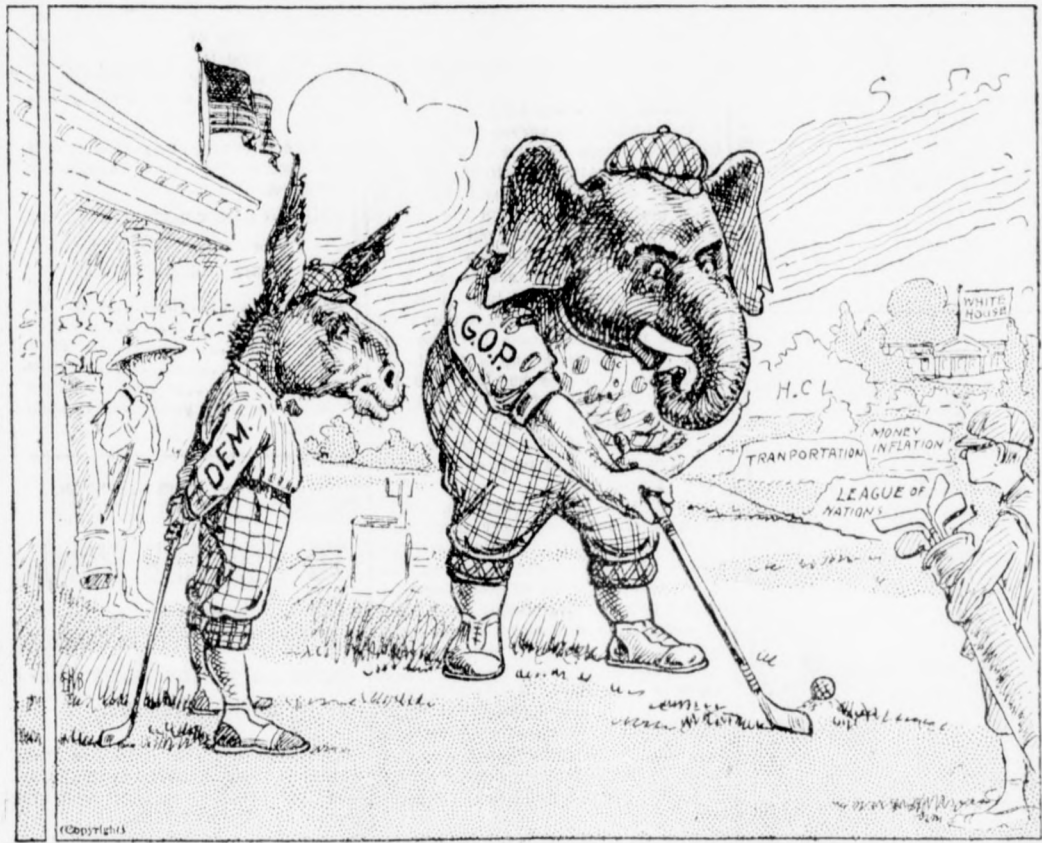
At a recent meeting of the Live Stock Committee, Mr. P. C. Ohler was selected as the Live Stock Marketing Agent of the Indiana Federation of Farmer's Associations. Mr. Ohler is thoroughly trained for this position. He has an office in the Stock Exchange—Phone Main 4440. Under this plan the shipper will consign his stock to Mr. Ohler with instructions to have a particular commission firm to sell the stock or the shipper can let Mr. Ohler assign the stock to any commission firm he desires. The latter plan places the responsibility for a good sale on Mr. Ohler.

If you ship your stock by rail be sure that Mr. P. C. Ohler's name appears on the freight bill. If you ship by truck, be equally sure Mr. Ohler's name appears on the slip of paper which the driver hands to the commission firm. Otherwise Mr. Ohler has no way of telling that you desire his personal service.

This means we are to have a live stock department as they already have in Illinois. Heretofore responsibility could not be fixed. We now have a checking system which will locate responsibility and make it possible to adjust fair claims.

The loss that farmers are suffering from crippled hogs alone will more than pay for this service.

Teeing Off in the Big Game



PUTNAM CO. TEACHERS IN INSTITUTE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FIVE DAYS EVENT MONDAY MORNING IS LARGELY ATTENDED—ENROLLMENT FOR WEEK IS EXPECTED TO BE LARGE—PROGRAM IS OF SPLENDID MERIT

The annual Putnam County teachers institute, given under the direction of County Superintendent Frank Wallace, opened here this morning at 10 o'clock in the auditorium of the Greencastle High School building with a large enrollment.

A specially pleasing and instructive program for the five days has been prepared by the County Superintendent Mr. Wallace, he having secured Prof. J. J. Pettijohn, Director of Extension Work of Indiana University; Miss Emma Colbert of the Indianapolis Teachers College and Dr. J. L. Beyl of the Franklin College Department of Education as lecturers.

Harry Maxwell will have charge of the music and will be assisted by Miss George Herr, Director of music in the Brazil schools.

The program for today's events are as follows:

MONDAY MORNING

10:00 Music—Mr. Harry Maxwell

10:20 Devotional Exercises

10:30 "The Revolutionary War and its Political Effect on America"—Prof. J. J. Pettijohn

Director of Extension work, Indiana University.

11:00 "Why do we have a course of Study?"—Miss Emma Colbert

Teachers College, Indiana

11:30 "The Purpose and aim of education"—Dr. J. L. Beyl

Head of the Department of Education, Franklin College.

MONDAY AFTERNOON

2:00 "Colonization of America and the rise of the American People to 1820," Prof. Pettijohn.

Recess

2:30 Music—Mr. Maxwell

2:45 "The Development of Language"—Miss Colbert.

3:00 "Professional Teacher Training"—Dr. Beyl.

2:45 Music—Mr. Maxwell

Edwin Crawley who has been in the

Long Hospital in Indianapolis for

several days as the result of gunshot

wounds which he received last week

while hunting with a companion has

returned to his home in this city. Mr.

Crawley is getting along nicely and

will not lose the sight of his eye as it

was feared.

BROWNING FAMILY REUNION TO BE HELD NEXT THURSDAY

The annual Browning family reunion will be held next Thursday at the James L. Browning Home Place near Fillmore. All relatives are invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Knoll went to Knightsville Sunday to spend the day with Mrs. Knoll's mother, Mrs. T. C. Lewis.

Otto Webb, C. A. Jackson, Earl Buntin and Everett O'Hair went to Indianapolis today to attend the Sheets Sale of Registered Duroc Swine.

The Young People's Union of the Baptist church will hold their next social at the home of Dan Strain Tuesday evening of this week at 7:30 o'clock. Those people wishing conveyance meet at the church at 7 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hirt have returned from Mississippi, where Mr. Hirt has been looking after his farming interests. Mr. Hirt expects to return to Mississippi within a few days.

Charley Rector who resides on his farm east of town, has purchased of William Sutherland and S. C. Sayers the cottage property on Vine street, just south of the W. L. Denman cottage and will remove to Greencastle this fall.

The members of the College Avenue Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will give a picnic at the church Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in honor of the Rev. and Mrs. R. Shields and four daughters of Angola, Africa. Supper will be served at 6 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. George Osborn of Bloomington and Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Albin of Mt. Meridian were here Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Runyan.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Abrams and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Denman have returned from a two weeks stay at Lake Manitowish.

A. G. Brown of the First National Bank, who is in Battle Creek, Mich., is expected home next Sunday. Mr. Brown went to Battle Creek to receive treatment for an infection in the lower jaw at the roots of his teeth, which infection had caused him much trouble in the past several weeks.

Mrs. Walter Potter and daughters of Memphis, are here the guests of her father, George Conklin and Mrs. Conklin.

Harry Conklin of Shelbyville was here today for a visit with his father, George Conklin and Mrs. Conklin.

The grade teachers organization will meet Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Stratton Supt. E. C. Dodson will address the teachers.

Miss Lulu Leslie has gone to Muncie to spend her vacation with relatives. Miss Leslie is taking her vacation from the J. Sudranski Store.

The Greencastle Township Farmers organization will hold a meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the County Agent's Office.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE HERALD

THE STATE IS OWNER OF THIRTY FIVE YOUNG QUAIL

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 16.—Thirty fivequail now rapidly growing to maturity at the state game game experiment station in Montgomery county were hatched from quail eggs sent in by nine Indiana citizens, Frank Hasselman, station superintendent, writes George N. Mannfield, superintendent of the division of fish and game under the department of conservation. Some of the birds are seven weeks old and the latest to hatch, two weeks of age.

Julius Kitzing, superintendent of Riverside Park, sent the first consignment of abandoned eggs to the station responding to an appeal of the department that persons finding eggs in deserted nests forward the good ones and the station would attempt to hatch them. John M. Funk, Harrison county; Frank Disque, Jackson county; H. C. Free, Owen county; Robert Burford and Fred Taylor, Montgomery county; L. F. Williams, Blackford county and A. F. Groseklose, Ripley county, later sent eggs.

Nearly all eggs hatched and accord ing to Mr. Hasselman the success of rearing quail in captivity necessitates using a chemical in their drinking water. This will prevent intestinal trouble among the young birds.

OBEEDIENCE TO NATURAL LAW

Fear Implants in Mankind for the Purpose of Promoting Caution—Differs in the Sexes

"In normal, well-balanced persons there is a certain relation between the element of fear and the element of courage. Fear is an emotion existing for the purpose of promoting caution, and in primitive days and in animals tends to self-preservation. Anger, curiosity and courage are factors which oppose fear and flight. When knowledge, experience, repetition, finally limit or delimit the action of these two opposing instincts and emotions, conscious action is carried out with understanding according to the inherent reactions.

"Woman was made with the element of fear and caution more pronounced than in man, because woman, the mother, was not supposed to be the fighter. Man, primitive man, the fighter, was more endowed with courage."

These quotations from a report by Dr. Samuel Wyllis Bandler of New York to the Journal of the American Medical association preface a discussion of the differences in the ductless, or endocrine, glands in man and woman. In normal persons these balance each other, but the balance is different in the two sexes and, according to Doctor Bandler, it is this difference in balance that causes the differences in the instincts and emotions.

SHREWDNESS BORN IN HIM

Successful Man's Ability as Trader Was Shown at an Extremely Early Age.

From day to day proof is forthcoming that genius is spontaneous and not a slow growth—that it is of the type of Minerva who sprang full-armed from the head of Zeus. This is evidently as true of the genius of the man as it is properly supposed to be of the more esthetic forms of genius.

An instance in substantiation of this opinion was recently related by a veteran business man as a side light on the why of the success of a well-known industrial leader.

"I remember him," it was related, "when he was a lad of six years. He wanted to trade a lantern for one owned by a playmate, which he admired. Coming to his father, he asked counsel about the matter and was informed that he should use his own judgment."

"Well, dad," said the boy, "I believe I'll trade; but wouldn't you take the oil out first?"—Walt Street Journal.

Made Thorough Job of It.

The domestic happiness of an innkeeper in a village in the Jura has been shattered by the action of a jealous wife. Ten years ago the innkeeper, who is French, brought home from America a buxom woman of Austrian birth named Sophie. Sophie is now fat and forty, and the affections of her husband have decreased. Sophie resolved to revenge herself, and, when her husband was absent, she smashed all the furniture and then turned on all the taps of the wine barrels. Finally she soaked the wreckage with petroleum and set it alight. When the husband appeared his wife threw on the fire a number of bank notes which represented their savings. While the neighbors were busy trying to extinguish the flames Sophie hanged herself from the branch of a tree.—From the Continental Edition of the New York Herald.

The Greencastle Township Farmers organization will hold a meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the County Agent's Office.

INJURED WHEN FREIGHT CAR HITS AN AUTO

MRS. EMMETT DAVIS, OF 7 MILES EAST OF DANVILLE, IN ACCIDENT AT ROCKVILLE ROAD SWITCH CROSSING ON SUNDAY — LEFT FOOT BADLY MASHED

Mrs. Emmett Davis, of 7 miles east of Danville suffered a badly mashed left foot, Sunday morning at near 10 o'clock when the auto in which she was riding was struck by a "loose" freight car at the switch crossing on the Rockville road.

The automobile was struck by the car just as the front wheels of the machine got on the track and the automobile was swung around against the side of the freight car. Mrs. Davis, when the car struck the auto started to get out, and as the auto was swung around against the car, her left foot was caught between the auto and car and mashed.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Sherman McKee and little daughter had come to Greencastle to be the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Barker, who live near the place where the accident occurred.

An engine which was switching cars, had boosted a car down the track and it was running loose when it reached the crossing. The brakeman had not yet reached the top of the car where he could see the road way and handle the hand break when the car reached the crossing.

There was no warning whatever to those in the auto, who did not see the car until the machine was right on the track. The freight car was running slowly when it struck the auto or the result might have been much more serious. As it was the auto was dragged down the side of the track and badly damaged. The occupants excepting Mrs. Davis escaped anything but slight injuries. Mrs. Davis was taken to the home of Mr. of Mrs. Barker nearby, and will be cared for there until she can stand the trip home.

ANOTHER SHOOTING

NEAR CLINTON, IND.

CLINTON, Ind., Aug. 14.—Andrew Chatlos, of Clinton, age forty, was shot and probably fatally wounded at the blacksmith shop of the Jackson Hill Mine near Clinton, today, by Steve Yeager, also of Clinton.

Yeager made the trip from Clinton in a taxi and he went directly to the blacksmith shop where Chatlos and Joe Rurich another blacksmith were at work. His entrance was unobserved.

Chatlos was busy at his forge and Yeager, without speaking, walked closeto him and shot him six times with a revolver.

Yeager walked out of the shop and meeting Kenneth Risher, handed his revolver to him. Risher took Yeager to the mine office and awaited the arrival of Sheriff Dreher of Vigo county. Yeager accused Chatlos of being "too friendly with Mrs. Yeager," it is said. Chatlos is married.

Mrs. Frank Shoptaugh has gone to Lexington, Ky., for a two weeks visit with Mr. Shoutaugh and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hillis.

Mrs. C. W. Otis is entertaining tomorrow afternoon in honor or her guest Miss Wood of Pittsburg, and Mrs. C. C. Hurst who soon will leave to spend the winter in California.

Prof. G. W. Gowell of DePauw has resigned his position to accept a position to accept a position in the School of Mines at Boulder, Colorado.

Mrs. Earl Ellis has returned from a visit with her mother, Mrs. Frank at Bethany Park.

Judge Hughes and family and their guest, Miss Dorothy Gainer have returned from a several days motor trip.

Miss Jean Leyenberger has returned to her work at the J. Sudranski store after a two weeks vacation.

Miss Ruby Bachelder has returned to her work at the Putnam Electric Company Office after a two week's vacation spent in Ohio and Kentucky.

HERALD

Entered as Second Class mail matter at the Greencastle, Ind., postoffice.

Charles J. Arnold, Proprietor
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
Except Sunday at 17 and 19 S. Jackson Street, Greencastle, Ind.
TELEPHONE 65

Cards of Thanks.

Cards of Thanks are chargeable at a rate of 50c each.

Obituaries.

All obituaries are chargeable at the rate of \$1 for each obituary. Additional charge of 5c a line is made for all poetry.

ALL IMMIGRANTS ARE NOW BEING FUMIGATED

Health Officers at New York Are Taxed by Influx of Italians to This Country.

Hoffman island detention station of the New York quarantine service now has an average transient population of more than 1,000 a day, due to the inbound rush of Italian immigrants.

In addition, five doctors attached to the station have given up all thoughts of vacation and are working, one of the quarantine officials said, to the limits of human endurance in vaccinating, fumigating and inspecting prospective citizens and their families.

The reason for the unusual condition at Hoffman island is said to be a misunderstanding on the part of Italian officials and steamship companies respecting United States health regulations. Travelers from districts where typhus and other transmittable diseases prevail are supposed to be "de-loused," examined and certified as "clean" by American public health officers before they board the ship.

These regulations are not being complied with, officials here claim, and therefore the work must be done before the traveler is landed. The expense of the work here is charged to the steamship companies.

During the last week more than half a dozen ships have arrived from points where typhus-carrying subjects could be taken on board. All of these ships have been detained in quarantine while the steerage passengers, numbering nearly 2,000 on each ship, were taken off on barges landed at Hoffman island and detained for 24 to 48 hours.

During the detention they are compelled to take a thorough bath. Their clothing, baggage and effects are fumigated in live steam. From Hoffman island arrivals are taken to Ellis island for examination by immigration authorities as to their qualifications for entry.

USING MODERN SEWING MACHINE IN INDIA



The sewing machine in India. The old reliable method is bounded by no geographical lines.

Quickly Corrected.

She (sharply)—I trust you're coming home tonight promptly at 9 o'clock.

He (hesitatingly)—I had thought about 10—

She (interrupting very sharply)—What did you say?

He (quickly)—About ten minutes to nine.

Kindly Passed It On.

"I'm sure it was a woman who first found out about kissing."

"Yes—and womanlike, couldn't keep her discovery to herself!"—New York Central Magazine.

How He Knew.

Weeks—The man who tries to change a woman's views is a fool.

Weeks—How do you know?

Weeks—My wife told me so.—Stray Stories.

The Real Thing.

"Pa, what is scientific salesman-ship?"

"Selling a dress suit to a man who came into the shop to buy a celluloid collar."

WHEN AIRPLANE MOTOR BALKS

Overhauling of Engine Very Interesting Process.

GREATEST OF CARE IS TAKEN

Friendly Rivalry Between Different Departments in Trying to Get Something on the Other Serves to Promote Efficiency—Parts Are Carefully Inspected and Tested in Each Section Before Motor Gets Final O. K.

When an airplane motor stops something always happens—if the motor is in a plane flying at any altitude. Many a witty story has been told by pilots and ground men in reply to the question: "What happens if the motor stops?"

To follow a motor through the numerous branches of the aviation repair depot at Montgomery, Ala., and attempt to grasp what is done to it in an actual overhaul is a very interesting process.

The overhaul of an airplane motor is described as follows, in a statement authorized by Maj. Gen. Charles T. Mencher, director of the air service, himself an expert mechanic:

Overhauling a Motor.

"Upon its arrival on the field the motor is checked and is immediately given a work order to guide it on its way, and make possible a careful record of its repair and cost. It is first taken to the dismantling room, carefully taken to pieces and transferred to the wash rack and washed with kerosene and gasoline. All carbon is removed and the pistons are carefully polished to remove all roughness, that carbon might not adhere so readily. From the washrack it is transferred to the inspection room, where it is given a most thorough inspection. Parts which are worn or damaged to such an extent that they cannot be replaced are immediately salvaged. Parts that are repairable are transferred, where the necessary repairs are made, and returned again to the inspection room. A triplicate list of all parts repaired and condemned is made, one following the motor, one going to the engineer officer, and one is kept on record in the inspection room. After the motor is passed by the inspectors, the stock-chaser checks up by the inspection report the parts which have been condemned, and draws from stock new parts to take their places. He also draws a complete set of gaskets for every motor, and tries to deliver the motor to the motor assembly department as nearly complete as possible.

"The motor now becomes the property of the motor assembly department. It has gone safely through the inspectors and all parts are supposed to be in perfect condition, but the mechanic has a perfect right to reject from his motor any part which he finds faulty. There is friendly rivalry between the two departments, the mechanic, as a rule, loves to 'hang something' on the inspection department. Thus a double inspection is developed. In this department the bearings are reamed and scraped, all bearings tested by dial indicator tests for clearance, valves ground and tested for leaks. Cylinder blocks which have been drawn from stock and valves which have passed the factory inspector's test, after assembly are often found leaky and do not come up to A. R. D. test. This test consists of filling the intake port hole with gasoline, and from inside the cylinder around the seat of the valve forcing a 60-pound air pressure. A valve which is, after testing by gasoline seepage, to all appearances O. K., will frequently fail with this air test. After the different parts are assembled and the motor is ready for timing, the ignition parts are drawn from that department and installed.

Ready for Test.

"The motor is now ready for test, and again becomes the property of the inspection and test department. This is where they try to hang the crepe on the motor repair. If the motor is rejected a report is made by the test block section, giving reason for rejection and suggesting the remedy if possible. A report is made by the chief of motor repair of what was found wrong, and the correction made.

"The reports go to the engineer officer, who then does the heavy grooving. After a second and successful block test the motor is tagged 'O. K.', the tag showing R. P. M., running time, oil pressure and the kind of propeller used. Here again it becomes the property of the engine repair. If the engine is to be placed at once in a plane it passes to the final assembly, but if its destination is unknown the intake and exhaust ports are closed, cylinders filled with oil, the entire motor sprayed with a protective coating of cosmoline applied rapidly and efficiently with an ingenious air gun, and is then ready for shipment, or for storage, leaving the aviation repair depot in either case a thoroughly rebuilt, inspected, tested and, in the case of a rotary, properly cussed motor."

Four-Year-Old Boy Shot Mother.

When his mother tried to stop four-year-old Harold Graham, of Greencastle, Ky., from carrying a loaded shotgun out of their home, the child pulled the trigger. The lead hit the mother full in the breast and killed her instantly.

NOTED ZIONIST CAPTAIN DECORATED BY BRITISH

Enemy Subject Is Honored for Daring War Time Achievements.

When Capt. Alexander Aaronsohn, member of the famous pioneer Zionist family of Palestine, was recently decorated with the D. S. O. by King George of England, it was probably the first time that an enemy subject was honored for a war-time achievement. Captain Aaronsohn was given the D. S. O. for penetrating the Turkish lines and bringing military intelligence to the British which was one of the principal adjuncts of the successful campaign carried on by General Allenby in wresting the Holy Land from the Turks. At the head of the marvelous secret organization by which British headquarters was being informed of Turkish movements, were Sarah, Alexander and Aaron Aaronsohn; the latter ranked as one of the world's most celebrated agriculturists because of his discovery of wild wheat, which would have revolutionized dry farming throughout the world. Sarah Aaronsohn committed suicide rather than disclose the workings of the organization after she and her aged father had been tortured for days by the Turks. Another brother is now an invalid, due to similar Turkish tortures.



Capt. Alexander Aaronsohn.

The Aaronsohn family came to Palestine with the first group of ardent Zionist pioneers over 30 years ago from Roumania. Their colony near Haifa was a model farming community. It was here that Aaron carried on his agricultural experiments which brought him world-wide fame. The Turks, when they captured and began torturing the Aaronsohns for intelligence work, destroyed all his priceless experiments and note-books. Aaron himself was killed over a year ago when the airplane in which he was riding from London to the peace conference in Paris crashed near Roulogne. His knowledge of Palestine, particularly of the location of water, was considered by the British staff as one of the biggest factors in their successful campaign against the Turks.

The Aaronsohns, as well as the other inhabitants of Palestine, were Turkish subjects, but the terrible oppressive measures launched against the Jews by the Turks shortly after the outbreak of the war forced them to seek help from the allies to save their people from destruction.

SELF-WEDDING LEGAL

Judge Ruled Marriage Valid Where Husband Used Open Declaration.

A man and woman may marry themselves and such marriage shall hold good in law, even though no marriage license has been obtained or no minister or legal officer has officiated at the ceremony, according to the decision made by Judge Wilhelm at Pottsville, Pa.

The case was that of Mrs. Blanche Wagner, who claimed to be the legal widow of Henry Wessner. The ceremony performed was merely the placement of a ring upon her finger, and the statement, "I take thee for my wife."

Under the decision, Mrs. Wagner, who was a widow when the ceremony was performed, gets the usual widow's exemption and \$5,000 from the estate of Wessner, who left no will.

BREAK GROUND RAPIDLY

Two Farmers Plowed, Rolled and Harrowed 35 Acres in 40 Hours.

Working with two tractors, pulling two 14-inch No. 7 plows and one cult-packer, E. S. Robinson and Oscar Rich, of near Princeton, Ind., broke, rolled and harrowed 35 acres in 40 hours on the Bingham brothers' farm.

They planted the 35 acres in corn in 6 1/2 hours. The cost of fuel power was \$83.44. Allowing 50 cents an hour for two men, the total wage cost was \$94.50, making a total cost of \$127.95, or \$3.65 an acre.

No Bath for 15 Years, Man Released.

Declining to bathe, two inmates of a workhouse in London, Eng., were denied their tobacco ration. One of them said he had lived in the house for 15 years and hadn't had a bath in that time. The authorities ordered his release.

FIRST AID IN RURAL HOMES

Department of Agriculture Makes an Interesting Statement.

USUALLY FAR FROM DOCTOR

Farm Family Whose Members Know Rudiments of Caring for Sick Is Fortunate—Average Farm Home Is Five Miles From Family Doctor—Survey Shows Number of Children in Farm Homes Is Very Small.

Fortunate is the farm family whose members know the rudiments of caring for the sick and have an emergency kit fitted up and at hand. According to the figures in a survey of some 10,000 farm homes recently conducted by the United States department of agriculture, the average farm home is more than 5 1/2 miles from the family doctor, nearly 12 miles from a trained nurse, and about 14 miles from a hospital. These distances are shortest in the eastern section and longest in the western section. This means that even though the farm home be provided with an automobile and a telephone, the farm family may be obliged to act unaided in case of sickness, child birth, or serious accident, and that its members perhaps need more than ordinary training to prepare them for such exigencies.

Along with proper nutrition, clothing and exercise, sanitary conditions have an important bearing on the health of children and adults on the farm. On the basis of 9,580 reports, 90 per cent of rural homes still have an outdoor toilet. Only 20 per cent (1,784) have bathtubs, and this does not necessarily imply hot water in connection. Almost universally the houses are screened, as indicated by the 96 per cent of 9,667 homes reporting. The desirable screened kitchen porch is found, however, in but 32 per cent of the 9,502 homes reporting.

Few Children in Rural Homes.

Among the surprises in tabulating the surveys was the small number of children in farm homes, 7,467 reports show an average of but 1.18 under ten years of age for each home and but 0.89 between ten and sixteen years of age. It may be of interest here to note that the number of children in rural homes of the East falls below the country-wide average, the report showing 0.9 children under ten years and 0.77 children between ten and sixteen years, on a basis of 2,573 reports, while that in the western section is the highest with 1.4 children under ten years (1,734 reports) and 0.97 children between ten and sixteen years (1,823 reports).

In any event child life is at a premium in rural districts, and for the future of our agriculture, if for no other reason, an intelligent effort should be made and as much money expended to safeguard the child crop on the farms as to safeguard other crops that have to do with building up the farmstead.

USED RAZOR TO MAR FACE

Jealous Husband Slashed Wife Because She Was Attractive to Men.

"She is too beautiful to live," muttered Atonio Laconi, of Chicago, as he slashed with a razor, Nellie, his child-wife, as she lay asleep on her bed.

Just as the razor touched her throat the pretty sleeper turned her head and threw up an arm. She knocked the razor to the floor, but not before the sharp blade had forever ruined her beauty. It cut a terrible furrow entirely across her left cheek from her ear to her mouth. Her arm and hand were also badly cut.

The girl's screams caused the husband to flee and brought neighbors, who had the wounded girl removed to a hospital. She will not say much beyond stating that her husband was always jealous of her and frequently threatened to mar her beauty or kill her outright. "He often became angry," she said, when her beauty caused men to turn and look at her a second time.

PARROT CAUSES DIVORCE

Wife Taught Bird to Swear at Husband, He Alleges.

Seeking divorce from his wife, Maltby Messick of Atlantic City, N. J., feels that he has sufficient grounds, because she has taught a parrot to "cuss him out."

It was alleged that Mrs. Messick said she was "teaching the bird to cuss and swear so it could express her opinion of her husband when he got home."

Mysterious, Indeed.

A woman sent some washing to a laundress with the strict injunction to return it spotless. Instead, it came back decidedly grubby.

"I can't understand it," she complained. "I asked you to be particularly careful about this laundry, and it looks as though it wants doing all over again."

"I can't understand it myself," answered the woman, "cause I washed my own clothes in the same water beforehand, and they came out quite clean."

The Reason.

"The cool waves from the west seem to lose their intensity as they come east."

"That may be because they strike the hot air from Washington."

YOUR RED CROSS



The American Red Cross, by its Congressional charter, is officially designated:

To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war, in accordance with the conventions of Geneva.

To act in matters of voluntary relief and as a medium of communication between the American people and their Army and Navy.

To continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and to apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great calamities.

To devise and carry on measures for preventing these causes of suffering.

FOURTH RED CROSS ROLL CALL

November 11-25, 1920.

MEMBERSHIP FEES:

Annual\$ 1.00
Contributing 5.00
Life 50.00
Sustaining 10.00
Patron 100.00

Send dues to your nearest local chapter.

FIRST AID TRAINING TO MEN AND WOMEN

American Red Cross Is Teaching Hundreds of Thousands Life-Saving Methods.

The purpose of instruction in First Aid to the injured offered by the American Red Cross is to train men and women to administer First Aid treatment promptly and intelligently when emergencies demand it. First Aid treatment is not intended to take the place of a physician's service. A surgeon should always be summoned as a precautionary measure where there is an injury of any consequence, but when one cannot be secured a few minutes' delay may mean a fatality. In such a case a person trained in First Aid is invaluable not only to the individual, but through him to the community in which he lives.

There is perhaps no way of ascertaining the number of deaths or serious disabilities which result from lack of proper safeguards or prompt emergency treatment. It is safe to assert they number thousands daily. There can be no doubt that the application of First Aid methods to each case would immeasurably lighten the country's toll of suffering and death.

The dissemination of First Aid training and information has already produced a far-reaching and beneficial influence in the prevention of accidents on railroads, in mines and in great industrial concerns.

The benefit of a widespread knowledge of First Aid in the event of a great disaster, such as a train wreck, an explosion, an earthquake, etc., is obvious. Laymen who have had First Aid training can render efficient assistance. Many lives may depend upon such emergency care.

Red Cross First Aid work includes (1) the formation and conduct, through Red Cross chapters, of classes for instruction in accident prevention and First Aid to the injured among men and women in all communities and in every industry; (2) the introduction of courses of instruction in high schools and colleges.

The Red Cross is prepared to supply First Aid books and equipment at reasonable prices.

Every person in this country able to do so should, in his own interest, receive Red Cross First Aid instruction. Information about the course and instruction classes may be had at the nearest chapter headquarters.

RED CROSS EXTENDS RELIEF TO POLAND

More than \$5,000,000 has been spent by the American Red Cross in aiding the stricken people of Poland. The organization has nursed the sick, fed the starving, clothed the naked, sheltered the homeless, schooled the children and cared for the orphans there. It has conducted a relentless fight against typhus, cholera and other terrible diseases. So today millions of men and women in that resurrected nation speak in grateful appreciation of "The Greatest Mother in the World."

Nearly 200 American Red Cross workers are now engaged in relief activities in Poland. Four large relief bases are in operation and eleven mobile units are in the field. During the last twelve months this organization was largely instrumental in the re-establishment of a million refugees at a cost for general relief of more than \$1,000,000. Last winter one-half million war orphans were aided materially, and since then a series of large orphanages have been established to give them permanent care.

But for American Red Cross aid, officials of Poland declared recently, millions of people in that country would have perished of disease, exposure or starvation the last eighteen months. And the work there must be kept up for another year.

MAN SAME FOR MILLION YEARS

Anatomy Reaches Stage Where It Will Never Change.

ONLY CULTURE THAT CHANGES

National Museum's Paleontologist Discounts Civilization's Effects on Body—Through All the Ages Neither in Body Nor Mind Has Man Made Any Real Progress—Popular Idea That Man Is Evolving Is Wrong.

Although you may never have suspected the fact, you are a finished and perfect product of evolution. The next time you have a cold or a bunion or a toothache, or your mechanism is otherwise on the blink, comfort yourself, if you can, with the reflection that you are nature's masterpiece, writes Frederic J. Haskin, in Chicago Daily News.

All of which is a way of saying that, according to J. W. Gidley, paleontologist of the National museum, man's anatomy has reached a stage where it probably will never change any more—or at least not for about a million years. Neither in body nor in mind has man made any real progress in that time. It is only his culture—the accumulated result of all the efforts of many generations—which really changes, and which makes man appear to change. The popular idea that man is evolving is all wrong. Biologically speaking, human progress ended a million years ago.

The Theory of Evolution.

According to theories of evolution, if an animal eats nothing but grass its teeth will in time be modified in shape so that they are efficient for nibbling, but they will probably not be much good for tearing flesh. In the same way, a bird that does not use its wings will in a few geologic ages lose all power of flight. But this principle holds good only so far. When an animal has become specialized and adapted to his environment as far as his structure will permit without endangering the balance necessary to existence, he usually stops changing and finally, it is supposed, loses power of development.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether man has reached the point where he is best adapted to his surroundings, or whether he will continue to evolve. Mr. Gidley says that man's present mechanical arrangement is permanent. He refutes the suggestion that man's jawbone will shrink and his teeth drop out because he eats more soft foods and does not chew so vigorously as his cave man ancestors. Man knows enough about chemistry to understand what kind of foods are necessary to insure health, and there is little prospect of his jaw disappearing on a balanced ration.

Our Toes Also Are Safe.

Nor does Mr. Gidley think we need worry over the prophecy that our descendants' heads will be all brain—not by present indications.

We have been further warned by some men of science that our toes, all except the big one, are already useless from lack of exercise, and that eventually they will grow shorter and disappear altogether, like the horse's long discarded toes. This fear, too, Mr. Gidley regards as groundless, for while the muscles of the shorter digits are not particularly flexible in modern shoes, yet we do use them in balancing. Statues of the old Greek gods and athletes show that they poised themselves on the inside of the foot, a method which gave both the appearance and feeling of lightness. Had the Greek ideal persisted, the outer toes of man might by now be almost atrophied, probably to the improvement of human posture.

If such a change were taking place, and a few scientists insist that it is, we would not be aware of it, so slowly does nature progress. For instance, it took the horse a few million years to grow hoofs, which he needed for speed. As the horse was not built for fighting, he had to be always poised on the tips of his four toes, ready to escape when an armored dinosaur or a megatherium came lumbering on him. If you go into almost any big museum you can see the bones of the horse's foot at different stages of his development. Geologists have unearthed the bones of horses that lived 4,000,000 years ago. These horses were about the size of a dog and had four toes. Before that it is believed that there must have been five. Three million years later there were only three, and the middle digit had by that time become large and resembled a hoof, while the bones of the toes on each side had shortened until they did not reach the ground.

Man Is Weak Animal.

Because he specialized in speed, the horse can now run as fast as thirty-two miles an hour, while man at his swiftest can make only about ten. Man is not a specialized animal. It has been pointed out to his confusion that a flea can jump 1,000 times its height, whereas a man needs a pole to go only twice his six feet. In proportion to his size, man has not as much lifting power as an ant; he cannot walk so fast as a fly. He has not learned to see in the dark like the cat.

But it is lucky for the man that his ancestors did not concentrate on beating the monkeys at tree athletics or the horse at foot racing. If they had, we should not today be much further advanced than the animals we might have emulated.

Man's progress is supposed to be due to his use of his brain and the fact that he developed two hands and two feet instead of four of one or the other. The oldest claws to suggest man so far discovered are part of a skull, a thick bone, and two teeth. These were found in Java, and, judging by the stratum of soil in which they were lying, geologists decided that the man lived 500,000 years ago. Pithecanthropus, as the scientists called the antique Javaneze, was a fully developed man, though with rather ape-like features.

The Javaneze man of a half million years ago, is a mere modern compared with some of the animals whose skeletons have been dug up and classified. Six million years ago, in the age of reptiles, flourished the armored dinosaur, which to most people is the symbol of prehistoric times. But even the dinosaur is young as the age of the world goes. Dr. Walcott of the Smithsonian institution estimates that animal life started on the earth 413,400,000 years ago. Somewhere between then and the very recent Javaneze gentleman man got his start.

Father Pithecanthropus.

Science is still looking for the ancestors of Pithecanthropus, but it is not looking for a missing link between man and the modern monkey, because anthropologists do not think man is descended from apes. Darwin is often misquoted on this point. What Darwin said was that man and apes evolved from a common ancestor. Some scientists hold that there were probably a number of early animals which branched off from the unknown ape-like ancestor and that any one of them might have developed into a superior being, but that somehow all except man failed to make the most of themselves, or became the specialized beings of the jungle.

Mr. Gidley explains that in the last of times man was not the husky giant we imagine, but a smaller creature; that he lived in trees and used his hands to cling by, and his voice for vague chattering. Then for some unknown reason, possibly because the forests disappeared through some change of climate, this prehistoric man came down from his trees. He was curious, and so he picked at things and examined and explored. Then he showed his fellow citizens his remarkable discoveries, thus developing communication, which is one of the greatest aids to progress. His fellow men, crude as they were, profited to some extent by the researches of the early investigators. Gradually intelligence grew, grunts and squeals were organized into speech, and in the course of a million years or so the superior creature of today was evolved.

The Citizen of A. D. 1001920.

This is the story of man as pieced together from the bones that science has dug up and the bones it hopes some day to find. It is to most scientists the only plausible theory, though there are still some people who hold out that seeing is believing and that when they see the animal that man descended from they will put more faith in evolution.

Meanwhile, if man has no immediate prospect of growing a third leg or a second crop of hair, he is said to be changing in another way. Professor Gidley says that the tendency is for the races of the earth to blend as civilization spreads. The Bushmen and Igorots may in the next few years develop into desirable mates for races now far in advance of them in civilization, and finally, in the course of the next million years, it is thought possible that all the races of the earth may be merged into one composite type. It is an exciting thought—and we reflect that none of us will be here to see the world citizen of A. D. 1001920.

BEAT BABE TO DEATH

Farmer Foughted Housekeeper's Child With Harness Tug.

A bunting with a harness tug in the hands of Josiah Botkins, a farmer, 50 years old, of near Defiance, O., caused the death of Arthur, three-year-old son of Mrs. Ida May Bullock, housekeeper for Botkins.

Botkins, according to the police, said that he did not realize how hard he was beating the boy. Leaving the unconscious child in the care of his mother, he drove away with Peter Kintner, a neighbor, where he was arrested.

Earl, seven years old, Jesse, five, brothers of Arthur, the dead child, declared to the police that Botkins always held their heads under water when he beat them so they could not cry.

"He beats us with our heads in the water always," Earl said. "I have not been beaten for a long time, but the last time he made this," indicating a large scar on his forehead made by a strap. The back of little Jesse also shows marks of violent beatings.

Alas, So Can We!

"Have you seen that marvelous mental calculator work?"

"Huh! I can do some stunts along that line myself."

"You can? What, for example?"

"I can tell exactly how much money I will have left from my salary at the end of next month."

"Oh, it wouldn't be possible to calculate every cent of your expenses that far ahead?"

"Don't need to tell just how much I'll have left."

Drunken Hogs Revealed Still Site.

A drove of drunken hogs led two prohibition officers, on a still hunt through the headwaters of the Cumberland river in Kentucky, to the site of a huge, modern still, hidden in a dark ravine near the mountain top.

JUST PICKED UP

Every rose has its thorn—and then some.

It's a wise saw that knows its own maker.

Religion when used for a cloak, isn't arm.

Love at first sight may be due to oversight.

Some church workers try to work in church.

A camel has twice the carrying power of an ox.

It's worse than useless to advertise for lost faith.

Why carry a gun when you go hunting for work?

It is the early edition that catches the bookworm.

Silent votes do most of the talking on election day.

The best time to kiss a pretty girl is any old time.

No man is really truly in love if he doesn't act foolish.

The opal is more difficult to imitate than the diamond.

The Episcopal church of Scotland has no archbishop.

High words are often used to express low thoughts.

Listen to the advice of others—and then follow your own.

Two heads of a family are not necessarily better than one.

An ant can carry several times its own weight with ease.

Sometimes a man imagines he is making love to a widow.

Some men don't want to talk about justice after they get it.

Even a bad man can give others a few hints on being good.

Chocolate was introduced into Europe by the Spaniards.

The rattlesnake never shrinks from danger. It simply recoils.

Seldom is a light headed man a brilliant conversationalist.

You can't get even with your physician by returning his call.

If a man itches for fame it probably keeps him scratching.

Better a dozen freckles on your face than one on your character.

True Americans love all three colors: Red, White and Blue.

Poets are born—and so are prose writers, for the matter of that.

BATCH OF SMILES

Bolts.
Knicker—The sorehead bolts, Bocker—And the soreheart bolts together.—New York Sun.

A Clean Sweep.
Vacationer—You say the city takes everything you raise. Farmer—Yes! And that includes the help we raise.

A Lady Candidate.
"Was the candidate ruffled?"
"No, she wore a severely tailored model."

Aqueous.
She—They say he is quite devoted to aquatic sports. He—Yes, he drinks like a fish, you know.

Visually Evident.
She (at swell function)—I barely got here.
He (observantly)—So I see.

A Past Joy.
"Pa, what is alcoholic content?"
"Alas, my son, it is something no more to be felt."

Might Prejudice Him.
"Does your fiancée know that you are a poet?" "Yes, but I am trying to keep it from her father."

Fitting Theft.
"Where did the other actor steal your thunder?"
"In his lightning change."

By Wear.
Dibbs—"That's a worsted suit you're wearing, isn't it?" Dibbs (fighting the H. C. L. proudly)—"Badly."

A Mix-Up.
John Alden approached Priscilla. "Are you sure you are the right nominating committee?" she asked.

The Doctor—Wrong Ring.
"Hello! Yes, I can come immediately. What seems to be the trouble?"
"Engine trouble."

Fitting One.
"What key would you pitch this military march in?"
"Any, so it will be a minor key."

In the Shadow.
"Do you know Quarterly?"
"Not at all: I've only met him when he was with his wife."—Life.

His Nature.
"That man is always thinking of apartments." "I suppose he is of a room-inating disposition."

The Case.
"In these days if you want a home, sweet home, you must see sharp."
"Yes, or it will be a flat."

Sometimes.
"Practice makes perfect."
"Takes a long time, though, on the piano."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Naturally So.
"Surf bathing always continues in high style, doesn't it?"
"Yes, it is awfully swell."

Dissolution Sale!

As we are dissolving partnership, we will sell at public auction on the Fred Vaughn farm, better known as the old Lee farm in Marion township, 7 miles east of Greencastle, 5 miles west of Stilesville, 2 1/2 miles east of Mt. Meridian and 7 miles southwest of Coatesville, on

Thursday, August 19

at 10 o'clock

5 HORSES AND MULES

One draft mare, sound, 7 years old, good worker in all harness; one general purpose mare 6 years old, sound, good worker in all harness; one general purpose mare, 5 years old, sound, good worker double; one general purpose mare 10 years old, sound, broke in all harness. One good suckling mare mule. All these mares in fold by jack.

125 HEAD HOGS

40 shoats averaging 125 to 150 lbs.; 75 shoats averaging 40 to 75 lbs.; 10 sows, 6 of these sows are pure bred Duroc; 4 grade sows; 8 of these sows will farrow in September; 2 open Spotted Poland sows.

ONE COW

One good milk cow, 8 years old, fresh in April.

HAY AND STRAW

20 tons of No. 1 baled clover, will be sold by bale or ton; 20 tons of No. 1 timothy will be sold in stack; 44 bales of wheat straw, some mowed oats, baled; also some timothy baled.

IMPLEMENTS

A lot of good implements.
Terms Made Known Day of Sale

Dinner will be served by Ladies Aid of Mt. Meridian M. E. Church.

FRED W. VAUGHN OTHA L. MEEK

Cols. Otto Sherrill and Oscar Rector, Auctioneers.
Whicker and Rector of Stilesville, Clerks.

NOTICE PETITION TO IMPROVE HIGHWAY

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Auditor of Putnam County, Indiana, that there has been filed in his office a petition by C. W. Petro, et al, for the improvement of a certain highway in Monroe township, said county and state, and that said petition is set for hearing before the Board of Commissioners of said county, on Monday the 6th day of September, 1920, the same being the first day of the regular September term, 1920, of said board. Which said petition is in the following words and figures, to wit:

State of Indiana, County of Putnam. To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Putnam County, Indiana. We, the undersigned voters and freeholders of Monroe Township, Putnam County, Indiana, hereby petition and ask that the highway hereinafter described be improved by grading, bridging, draining and macadamizing the same. Said highway is described as follows:

Beginning at the Southwest corner of the Southwest quarter of the North east quarter of section twenty three (23) in township fifteen (15) north, in range four (4) west and running thence east on the south line of said quarter quarter to the southeast corner, thereof a distance of one fourth mile.

We recommend that said highway be improved to a width of 35 feet and that the paving material be gravel.

Said highway connects at each end with an improved free gravel road, and we ask that said improvement be ordered made without holding an election therefor.

Signed by C. W. Petro and 110 others.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office at Greencastle, Indiana, this 14th day of August, 1920.

R. E. KNOLL, Auditor.
2d D. Aug. 16-23 Posters

What You Want How You Want It When You Want It

For anything in the line of printing come to us and we'll guarantee you satisfactory work at prices that are right

PERSONAL AND LOCAL NEWS

The rains on Saturday and Sunday were most welcome to the farmers. The pastures have greatly benefited from the rains and the corn too, is now in good shape for maturity.

The condition of Claire Bittles, who is in the Methodist hospital in Indianapolis, is reported to be somewhat improved today. Mr. Bittles condition changes suddenly. One day he will be much better and then suddenly he will take a turn for the worse.

Frank Bittles has returned from a business trip to Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Halton and Mrs. Alice Halton have gone to Blue Bluffs where they have rented a cottage for a week. They made the trip in their automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moffett and family and their guest Miss Helen Reeds of Bainbridge have returned from a weeks outing at Blue Bluffs.

Mrs. D. L. Vandamant has gone to Detroit, Michigan, for a short visit with relatives and friends.

D. B. Caughtran left this morning for Elwood on a weeks business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Noble Snider spent Sunday with relatives in Putnamville.

The northbound Monon passenger train was delayed more than two hours Sunday evening by a freight wreck at Putnamville. A freight car on a northbound train jumped the track and it required several hours work to get it back and get the track cleared.

George W. Gibson the insurance man, who has been ill of a slight attack of typhoid fever, is able to be up and about again. He will be able to resume his work within a few days, it is believed.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Bryant are visiting friends in Indianapolis.

Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Throop and Prof. and Mrs. B. H. Knight drove to Rockville Sunday to attend the Chautauqua.

Mr. and Mrs. Worthington Williams and Misses Minnie and Lydia Williams have returned from a short visit at Olney, Illinois.

Mrs. A. M. Hootman left Sunday afternoon for Memphis, Tenn., called there by the illness of her son, Herald Hootman. Mr. Hootman suffering an attack of blood poisoning and malaria fever. As soon as he is able Mrs. Hootman will bring her son to this city. Mr. Hootman is associated in the lumber business with his brother in law, William Reddick.

Albert A. Fowler, age 19, of Limestone left this morning for Camp Grant, Illinois where he will study music one year in the U. S. Army. He was sent by the local recruiting office in this city which was recently opened in the Post office building. Walter C. Pasow, who is in charge of the local office says that the United States Army is offering one hundred and sixteen vocational subjects to recruits. Mr. Fowler who has been employed at the Indiana Cement Plant will study to become a handmaster. His home is in Chautauqua county Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Hanneman of Terre Haute were the week end guests of relatives in this city.

S. F. Foreum was in Indianapolis for the day.

Miss Lela Walls who has been attending Columbia University in New York City this summer has returned to her home in this city.

Dr. and Mrs. John Little and son of Indianapolis are the guests of Mrs. C. O. Talbot and family at the home on east Hanna Street.

Miss Teresa Detrick and Miss Agnes Sheldmeyer were the guests of Friends in Terre Haute Sunday.

Miss Eulala Fox left Saturday morning for Pekin, China where she will do missionary work.

Miss Dora Munn and Miss Nellie Kendall of Chicago who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Asa Smith returned to their home in Chicago Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleve Thomas and Mr. and Mrs. Neely O'Hair have returned from a two weeks stay at a northern Indiana lake resort.

HERALD WANT ADDS PA

Classified Ads

FARM LOANS—Plenty of money. Brown & Moffett.

Architect, Contractor and Landscape Gardening. W. H. Evans, Greencastle, Indiana.

Mr. Vaughn Farmer, Tells How He Lost All His Prize Seed Corn

"Some time ago sent away for some pedigreed seed corn. Put it in a gunny sack and hung it on a rope suspended from roof. Rats got it all—how beats me, but they did it because I got 5 dead whoppers in the morning after trying RAT SNAP." Three sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold and guaranteed by John Cook & Son, J. Sudranski & Co. R. P. Mullins.

PUBLIC SALES—We are now book ing fall sales. See us early for your date. Dobbs & Vestal. Office over Central Nat'l Bank. Residence phones 168 & 771. Office Phone 179.

GIRL WANTED—For general house work—No Washing or Ironing—Telephone 96. Maude Bridges.

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD

WANTED: Middle aged lady with 4 year old boy, desires housework. Can furnish good reference—Write Mrs. Crawford, Route 7, Box 37 or come to Templeman's near W. C. Torr. Route 7. Would like work in Greencastle. 2t.

Why People Buy Rat Snap in Preference To Rat Poison

(1) RAT SNAP absolutely kills rats and mice. (2) What it doesn't kill it scares away. (3) Rats killed with RAT SNAP leave no smell, they dry up inside. (4) Made in cakes, no mixing with other foods. (5) Cats or dogs won't touch it. Three sizes, 25c, 40c, \$1.00. Sold and guaranteed by John Cook and Sons, J. Sudranski & Co., R. P. Mullins.

"Rat-Snap Beats the Best Trap Ever Made," Mrs. Emily Shaw Says.

"My husband bought \$2. trap. I bought a 50c box of RAT SNAP. The trap only caught 3 rats but RAT SNAP killed 12 in a week. I'm never without RAT SNAP. Reckon I could n't raise chicks without it." RAT-SNAP comes in cakes. Three sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and guaranteed by John Cook & Sons, J. Sudranski Co., R. P. Mullins.

"Why I Put Up With Rats For Years" Writes N. Windsor, Farmer.

"Years ago I bought some rat poison which nearly killed our fine watch dog. It so scared us that we suffered a long time with rats until my neighbor told me about RAT SNAP. That's the sure rat killer and a safe one." Three sizes 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold and guaranteed by John Cook & Sons, J. Sudranski Co., R. P. Mullins.

WANTED—Elderly woman for kitchen and dining room work. Phone 399.

Don't forget the Vaughn & Meek Sale Thursday—August 19.

FOR SALE—Gas Stove—In good Condition—Price \$20. 206 W. Poplar Street.

FOR SALE—Two Registered Duroc Boars and two registered Duroc Sows—one bred for early fall pigs—This is excellent Breeding stock—C. J. Arnold. The Herald.

FOR RENT—Two rooms for light house keeping.—Phone 768.

Every minute counts when you discover the loss of jewelry, pocket book or handbag.
Telephone a "lost" ad to this office.
A want ad means an inquiry at every door in town.
The cost is trifling.

FOR SERVICE TRAVEL AND SHIP YOUR FREIGHT

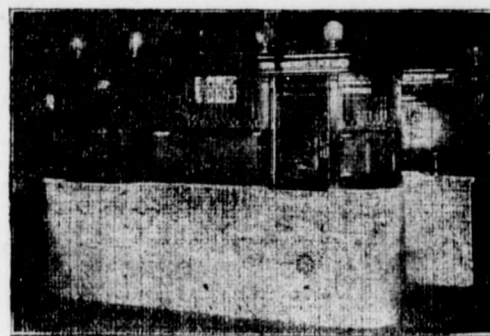
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANAPOLIS & EASTERN TRACTION COMPANY AND CONNECTING LINES

Local and interline less car load load and car load shipments to all points reached by Traction lines in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky and Michigan.

Hourly Local Express Service Station Delivery

Passenger cars equipped with double windows insuring to patrons a dependable service.

For rates and further information see local T. H. I. & E. agent or address Traffic Department, 208 Traction Terminal Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.



ONE MILLION

Seven Hundred Thousand Dollar

Bank and Trust Company in Greencastle under the supervision of the United States Government and the State of Indiana.

We pay you interest on all your surplus money while you are waiting for a bargain.

The Central National Bank And Central Trust Comp'y

Workmen Wanted

Twenty five laborers wanted for permanent, all year work.

Indiana Portland Cement Co.



Specialists in Management

early appreciate the value of the right kind of banking connection. An analysis of the banking needs of your business by one of our experts may show you the way to greater growth, added profits, or the elimination of unnecessary expense. The seasoned knowledge of our officers in financial matters is at your disposal, as well as our facilities for service. You are invited to consult us.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK Greencastle, Indiana.



ITCH!
Money back without question if CHICHESTER'S PILLS fail to cure ITCH, ECZEMA, RINGWORM, TETTER or other itching skin diseases. Try a 25 cent box at our risk.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND. Indirect Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metal case, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Act for CHICHESTER'S PILLS. 25 years knowl Best, Safest, Always Reliable. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Sold By The Owl Drug Store

Notice to Subscribers

Subscribers who have not paid their subscription in advance have received notice.

Please favor us with an early remittance.

High cost of production requires us to ask your co-operation in this matter.

Money

NOW is the time to lay in your supply of coal. Get it while the getting is good.

If you haven't the money to pay cash, come to us. We will loan you any amount from \$25 to \$300 on your personal property.

Loan

On household goods, vehicles, implements, live stock, automobiles etc. Agent in office Thur. each wk

Indiana Loan Company Room 3 Donner Block

LONDON MOURNS FOR ITS KIWI

Only Apteryx in England Is No More—Wingless Bird Is Believed Nearly Extinct.

The total extinction in England of the kiwi (or apteryx) has become a reality. The London Daily Mail announces the death of the Regent's park zoo's only specimen. The species is nearly extinct in New Zealand now, but the British Zoological society has written to the New Zealand government asking if just one more kiwi can be spared from the island sanctuary. Zoologists will mourn the loss of the dwarf wingless ostrich more than the zoo visitors, for not one in ten thousand ever saw it while it lived there more than nine years. The keeper would turn out this queerest of birds every now and then, but the long-billed bird of prey and sleepiness scrambled back into its box as soon as released.

A curious point about the kiwi is the fact that its nostrils are at the tip of its long worm-hunting beak, and in the arduous of the chase it emits an unpleasant snuffling noise. Its mating call is a pig-like squeal.

England is responsible for the virtual extinction of this rare bird. British ships brought rats to New Zealand, so weasels were sent to exterminate the rats. When they had nearly wiped out the kiwi, the New Zealand government found a ratless island and consecrated it to the poor bird. But the problem of saving an idiot bird that puts all its eggs into one shell, so to speak, was a difficult one. The kiwi laid one egg a season, nearly as big as itself. Exceptional mothers would lay two eggs and then find it almost impossible to hatch both, as the ends would project out beyond their feathers as they sat on them.

FEW IDEAS OF REAL VALUE

Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony Are Still Comparatively in the Stages of Infancy.

"As every one knows, it is a comparatively simple thing to get a patent on anything, so long as you have a good patent attorney and are able to incorporate a few new knickknacks in your device. But such a thing as a really new idea, not to speak of a basic one, is scarcer than the proverbial hen's tooth."

Thus H. Gernsback, in the Radio Amateur News, comments on the rarity of anything new in wireless telegraphy or telephony. Inventors, he says, content themselves with making improvements in existing devices. These are good, but inventors should not get the idea that the last word has been said in basic principles. He says some one will probably discover a more sensitive detector than the vacuum tube; some one will devise a better transmitter; some one will invent a receiver that makes use of the eyes instead of the ears. "Get off the beaten path," he says.

To Give China a Bible.

Americans have spent \$132,000 so far to give China a Bible in its own language, the Mandarin. And just now they are agreeing to spend \$31,000 more to put the Bible into type and plates and to print and bind an edition. However, it is expected that copies will be sold to sufficient value to pay the printing bill, and it is further explained that these sums for expenditures are Mexican, which money is the standard of China at this time. It has been found by American scholars that the Chinese Mandarin is a wonderfully flexible language, capable of expressing almost every shade of meaning. More than twenty-five years has been the period of preparation, and foremost American and Chinese scholars have had part. The aim has been not only to give the Chinese people a Bible but to give them one that is pure in language and will set the standard for the republic that English translations set for the English-speaking world. This new Bible is for people who number more than a fourth of the world population.

Palestine to Have Stamps.

Palestine is the only country which has no postage stamp of its own. But representatives of the Zionist government have informed London philatelists that this anomaly promises soon to be rectified, for, with the establishment of Palestine as the national home of the Jewish nation, it is believed little time will be lost in emulating the examples of other small nations called into being by mandates of the peace conference by the issuance of distinctive stamps. Stamps sold by British army post offices in adjacent former enemy territory are being utilized by overprinting with the word "Palestine."

Material for Bridges.

Bridges now needed in national parks and forest reserves are to be built of the steel girders and trusses, and other bridge material, which was ready to be shipped to France, for the use of the American army, when the war ended. There is a vast amount of this material on hand, ready drilled and quite portable, 2,834 pounds being the maximum weight of any part.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Burden of Public Debts.

The annual interest on the debt of Great Britain is 12.92 per cent of her income, that of France 32.17 per cent, that of Italy 14.43 per cent, that of the United States 2.55 per cent, that of Germany 20.95 per cent, that of Austria 25.92 per cent, that of Hungary 24.78 per cent, that of Bulgaria 21.50 per cent, and that of Turkey 17.90 per cent.

SEES GOOD IN THE TEA CUP

Doctor Elliot, Aged Educator, Goes on Record as Having Faith in That Moderate Stimulant.

Dr. Charles W. Elliot, now in his eighty-sixth year, confesses to a devotion from the strict rule of abstemiousness which cannot but cause concern in the inner circles of moral reform. Though he has always indulged in "stimulants like tea, coffee and alcohol," and in tobacco not at all for more than half a century, he yet finds a certain virtue in tea drinking. "I have used tea most," he says, "because it seems to me to facilitate the mental effort of writing and speaking."

If the venerable exponent of Harvard university had merely said that he derived some dietetic benefit from tea, no exception would be taken to the statement. It is his frank admission that he uses tea as a stimulant and finds that it helps his mental processes which will be challenged.

Can there be good in any stimulant? Can the willful excitation of the mind by any kind of brew be other than immoral in its essential nature? All Simon-pure reformers of the drink evil will feel sure that the use of tea has dragged Doctor Elliot's intellect and robbed it of its highest productivity. But what the world has lost in that particular will count as nothing to the self-revelation that this distinguished champion of temperance is not 100 per cent perfect in his prohibition views.

NEW ROUTES OF NEAR EAST

Railroad Lines Will Be Materially Extended as the Result of Operations of the Great War.

The military operations of the war gave a material boost to railroad development in the near East, says Lewis Heck, in Asia. After their successful campaign at the end of 1917, the British extended their track line from Egypt to Palestine, connecting at Ramleh near Jerusalem. The line then went on to Haifa, which the British are planning to make their great port in the East and the principal terminus on the Mediterranean for a new short-line railroad to Bagdad and India, connecting Egypt and the African possessions with India. The war gave the Bagdad railway extensions in Cilicia, northern Syria and Mesopotamia—British prisoners of war furnishing much of the labor. The tunnels through the Taurus mountains were completed. Trains now run from Constantinople through Aleppo to Nisbin. At the eastern terminus of the line—Bagdad—trains run northward as far as Tekrit. Between Nisbin and Tekrit is an unfinished section of a few hundred miles. Before the war, trains did not run at night on this line, but this was changed by stern necessity. When normal traffic conditions are re-established, the journey from Constantinople to Bagdad and on to the Persian Gulf can be made in a few days.

Shakespeare Farm to Be Sold.

Among the numerous landed properties which are coming into market during the next few months is one of more than ordinary interest, namely, the Grendon Underwood estate, Buckinghamshire, says the London Telegraph. This belongs to Mrs. Pigott, a member of a family resident in the district for centuries, who has decided to sell. This village has many historical and literary associations, which chiefly center round its westerly portion, where stands the old Elizabethan habitation now known as Shakespeare farm.

It was here, when the house was a wayside hostelry, then named the Old Shippe, that Shakespeare, it is affirmed, used to stay when journeying to and from Stratford-on-Avon.

Find New Fertilizer.

An important addition to the fertilizer supply of the United States is to be made.

About 2,500,000 acres of lands in Wyoming, Idaho, Utah and Montana, containing valuable phosphate deposits have been divided into areas not exceeding 2,500 each, according to the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

For years these lands have been awaiting congressional legislation in regard to the leasing of phosphate deposits in public lands. Regulations in this connection have now been approved by Secretary of the Interior Payne. Applications for leases are to be filed with the local land office for transmission to the secretary of the interior.—Chemical Round Table.

Peanut Production.

Alabama is the leading state in peanut production, with 6,840,000 bushels to her credit in 1919, while five other states produced from 3,400,000 bushels to 5,500,000 bushels each. The total production of peanuts in the United States last year was 33,363,000 bushels, having a cash value of \$30,000,000. Last winter the average price paid for peanuts was \$2.40 per bushel.

Trucks Grow in Favor.

There were 955,063 trucks in use at the end of the year 1919, as compared with approximately 700,000 for the preceding year. This is a gain of 27 per cent, 16 per cent greater than the increase shown by passenger cars. Only eighteen states make compilations of truck registration. New York leads with others following in this order: Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, California, Iowa and Texas. Nevada with 700 is at the foot of the list.

USING THE SUN AS A STOVE

Device Invented by American Scientist Is Acknowledged Valuable Fuel Saver.

Baking bread and roasting meat on the summit of a mountain without fuel is possible by the use of a device invented by a scientist of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. The intensity of the sun's rays is harnessed, the unusual energy is capitalized, and food can be cooked beyond the line of perpetual snows.

An astronomical mirror at the Smithsonian Institution is capable of receiving and measuring the energy of the sun's rays, calculating that in summer the solar luminary transmits upon each acre of land energy equivalent to 7,500 horse-power.

The so-called "solar cooker" consists of a half-cylinder of iron lined with mirror glass, which catches the rays of the sun and concentrates them upon a metal tube that is the half-cylinder's axis. The tube contains oil, which expands and becomes lighter, by the heat as it passes through the tube. The latter is continued to form a loop outside the half-cylinder, thus making a sort of endless chain.

Passing through the loop, the oil cools. However, the sun's heat forcing the oil through the portion of the tube inside the half-cylinder, compels the cooled oil to follow it, otherwise there would be a vacuum. So while the sun shines there is a continuous circulation of oil. The "loop" passes through a box which contains an oven. Heat from the oil warms the oven and does the desired cooking.

POSITION CALLS FOR ABILITY

Englishman Chosen to Administer Affairs in Jerusalem Has Been Given a Hard Task.

The office of governor of Jerusalem, once occupied by Pontius Pilate, is now held by Col. Ronald Storrs, a graduate of Cambridge university and son of the dean of Rochester college, England.

His task is one to test the administrative ability of any man. Jerusalem is a city of disunions, where whatever may come of the future, for the moment Zionists and Arabs are passionately divided, and to steer a just path between them and induce them to join him on that path is thankless work.

It is to that task, however, that he chiefly devotes himself. Twice a week he has meetings of his favorite Jerusalem society, where French, Italians, British, Americans, rabbis, Zionists, leaders, commercial men of standing and others who are in any way prominent in the life of the city are brought together and in the course of debate led to see that they have in common a single citizenship. His motto as governor is "unify and be friends."

Colonel Storrs was one of the prime movers in the establishment of an independent Arab kingdom. He is thirty-eight years old.

Searching for the Point.

John George, executive secretary of the High Street M. E. church of Muncie, who is a Scot, was listening attentively to a story about two fishermen who had been having good luck fishing from a boat in a lake. They wished to remember the spot where they had caught the fish, but looking shoreward they saw no landmark that would assist them in finding the spot on another day.

"Finally," said the story teller, "one of them had a happy thought and cut a notch in his boat at this spot."

The crowd laughed, except George, who appeared puzzled. Finally, he, too, burst out laughing.

"I was just thinking," he explained, "what a good joke it would have been on those fishermen if the next day they were unable to get the same boat!"—Indianapolis News.

Incendiary Bullets.

The incendiary bullets used during the war, mostly fired from machine guns carried by airplanes, were in effect miniature high explosive shells. Those supplied to our armies (millions of them were made at the Frankford arsenal) were of brass, hollowed out to hold a composition of which the principal ingredient was barium nitrate. To set this off, each bullet had a priming charge of magnesium and red lead.

An ordinary rifle bullet, of course, is solid. The incendiary bullet is of wholly different construction, though of the same caliber, being meant to carry flame. Its discharge sets fire to the explosive stuff contained in it.—Kansas City Star.

New Grade of Rubber.

Chrysl, a new high grade rubber, is vulcanized without difficulty. It is produced by the Chrysothamnus, or rabbit bush, a genus of shrubs yielding in different species from 1.93 to 2.83 per cent, and in one individual plant as high as 6.57. Of Chrysothamnus are known, 12 of them containing chrysl. The plants are large shrubs, maturing in six or eight years, with an average weight of four to six pounds, and abound in many parts of North America. The rubber occurring in the cells and not as a latex concentrates near the soil line.

A Strike.

"I'll show 'em," said the hen as she kicked the porcelain egg out of the nest.

"They can't make a brick layer out of me."—Carnegie Puppet.

GAVE NEW IDEA TO WORLD

Architect Admits He Owe to Lucky Dream Structural Scheme Which Makes Him Famous.

When the new three-story Bahai temple, which is to cost several million dollars, is erected in Chicago, a dream that Louis Bourgeois of New York city struggled with for 12 years to put into plans and designs will have materialized.

More than 25 years ago Bourgeois sat on the sea shore one night tracing out lines he found in the study of the movement of the stars. A wave rushed in over his markings on the sands, and they were lost. Just 12 years ago he heard of the competition for the Bahai temple. He mortgaged his home, and bought a small confectionery store which his wife, an artist, ran while he worked. Baha 'O 'Hah, founder of Bahaism, had adopted nine as the symbolic number of his religious movement, and said his temples should have nine sides, with as many equal gates for the nine great world religions he wished to unite in one temple.

Bourgeois sketched the idea; but he had to put it in plaster, as he did not know how to carve. So one Sunday a friend taught him. And then he carved the three stories one by one, designing the second only after the first was completed, and the third only when details of the second were final. His model took first prize. And it is probable that Abdul Bahai, present pontiff of Bahaism, will come to Chicago to live.

BEST FORM OF WIND MOTOR

Machine That Will Work in Perfect Calm Is Recent Invention of a Swedish Manufacturer.

For decades attempts at constructing a wind motor that works so steadily as to be used profitably for generating electricity failed because wind motor and generator were directly connected by a rod, and the quantity of electric current was in direct proportion to the power developed by the motor.

A Stockholm (Sweden) manufacturer succeeded recently in constructing a satisfactory wind motor. While the wind is strong only part of the motor's power is utilized to drive the generator, while the surplus power lifts a heavy weight attached to an endless chain. When the wind is not strong enough to furnish sufficient motor power, or ceases wholly, the generator is kept in motion by the force of the slowly falling weight.

The famous Swedish engineer, Janzon, figures that the generator is kept working at full capacity even if absolute calm prevail for three days.

Improved Aluminum.

A curious new form of aluminum has been attracting attention in France. When the pure metal is heated in a vacuum, 97 per cent of it is slowly volatilized in 73 hours at about 1,100 degrees Centigrade; and the whole is volatilized in 30 hours at 1,200 degrees Centigrade. A small portion always proves less volatile than the rest. Quite often a kind of fractional distillation yields an aluminum residue that has increased affinity for oxygen, and within a month this is completely changed into a bulky grayish-white mixture of alumina and aluminum. One suggestion is that impurities of iron or silicon impart this peculiarity. But analysis shows only four per cent of iron and five per cent of silicon, and the form of metal so readily oxidized proves, therefore, to be purer than the aluminum used for kitchen utensils and various other purposes with no tendency to become oxidized. It is concluded that the easily oxidized metal is an allotropic form of aluminum.

Prepared for Tourists.

Tourists flocking to the war zone are finding novel hotel arrangements and conditions more comfortable than expected in view of the fact that hardly a hotel was left habitable when the Germans retreated eighteen months ago. The latest innovation of French tourist agencies is a hotel opened in Arras, where a series of ordinary railroad coaches are arranged in a square with a tent roof over the center, forming reception and dining rooms. The Arras train hotels have eighty rooms, each coach providing four compartments large enough to accommodate the most fastidious customers. Bungalow hotels are being erected, especially in the Argonne, where the shell-torn trees are being razed to provide timber for Canadian style cottages.

Forgotten Distances.

Americans who have forgotten the geography lessons of their school days will be surprised by statements made in an article on Chinese trade published in Shipping, Manila, it says, which is an American insular possession, is closer to China than is Tokio, the capital of Japan. The Alaskan coast is within 50 miles of Siberia. Therefore, the article concludes, it would seem that America should be more interested in Asiatic than in European trade.—From the Outlook.

New Idea for Garage.

The newest public garage has a feature saving the automobile owner a lot of annoyance which he invariably experiences in getting his car into a space assigned to him at a public garage. The new idea is to run it on a transfer truck which carries the car to the desired place and the automobile is run off the track into its place. This arrangement also conserves floor space.

FISHING IN BOYHOOD DAYS

Glorious Time When Mother Kept Supper and Praised the Five Little Sunfish.

The city man who was the country boy of yesterday closes his eyes a few minutes and lives over again a summer afternoon of long ago, notes the Milwaukee Journal. A day when his little crowd, equipped with enough worms to feed a school of fish, betook itself to the pool where it was annually reported and fervently believed the big bass were hiding.

They didn't get big bass. Bites came slowly, and those they landed were little sunfish. Is there anywhere in any lake a muskie big enough to give him as great a thrill as those little sunfish? He was late to supper, but there was supper kept for him. And mother didn't scold. She was pleased as punch, and told him to hurry and clean the fish, and she would cook them. And she did.

No other grown person praised his catch. In all the world he and mother alone recognized how worth while those five little sunfish were. And yet it didn't seem wonderful that she didn't ask him where the bass were. That was what other people did.

It was a wonderful day, but as he looks back on it, he sees that the wonderful thing was not the little string of "boy's fish," but the mother who was so pleased that she stood over a hot stove cooking them. How glad she was to do it. How happy she would be if she could do it again, today. But she lives too far away now.

We wonder if he remembers to write and tell her of his discovery—his discovery that mother's heart was big enough to make his little fish a splendid catch.

FOREST ON DRIFTING SANDS

Frenchman's Ingenuity Has Made of Waste Place a Region of Fertility and Usefulness.

In the southwest corner of France, between the rivers Adour and Garonne, are long stretches of pine woods, green and cool. Where those pines now stand was a barren waste in the middle of the eighteenth century. Sun and wind vied with each other in making the land drier and dustier. Over the stormy bay of Biscay came winds that set up great sand storms and sometimes buried whole villages. But at last there came along a man who acknowledged fate only as something to be overcome. His name was Brenonier and he was an inspector of roads. He began fencing in the desert. He built a fence and behind it planted a handful of broom seeds. Behind the broom seeds he put seeds of the pine. The fence protected the broom seeds and the broom grew. Then the broom in its turn afforded shelter to the delicate pine shoots. Soon the pines spread and their tough roots bound this sandy soil together. The first step was accomplished. Then canals were made to drain the wet parts and carry water to the dry.

Ammonia From the Air.

A syndicate has been formed to establish a nitrogen factory for the manufacture of ammonia synthetically from the nitrogen of the air, says the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

The syndicate has purchased the extensive site in County Durham which the British government acquired more than two years ago for the purpose of building a factory. The capital required will be \$325,000,000.

The process to be adopted, says the American chamber, will be on the principle of the German chemist, Haber. Nitrogen and hydrogen will be combined into ammonia under pressure at a high temperature, the ammonia then being converted into nitric acid or other nitrates as may be required either for the manufacture of explosives or for use as fertilizers.

Must Not Disturb Swans.

Even the highest in the French Republic must bow before the edicts of the French protocol, as Mme. Deschanel, wife of the president, learned when she objected to the presence of five white swans in the Elysee palace ponds. The swans, Mme. Deschanel admitted, were very beautiful, but nearly every morning early they disturbed the rest of the president's household, and therefore she inquired whether they could not be removed. The chief of the protocol found that sixty years ago a clause was written in the protocol which provided that not less than five swans must be kept in the Elysee palace grounds, for the feeding of which the keeper of the presidential gardens was responsible.

Hid Identity Many Months.

Miss Gwendoline Farrar, who inherited a fortune of several million dollars from her father, Sir George Farrar, the Rand millionaire, who was one of those sentenced to death by Boers for taking part in the Jameson raid, is one young woman who can keep a secret. For more than a year Miss Farrar has been appearing on the London stage, and only recently was her identity discovered by accident.

Canada's Soldier Police.

The Canadian Northwest mounted police is one of the most noted organizations of the character in the world because of the efficiency of its service, which was established nearly 50 years ago. Recently the headquarters of the organization have been changed to Ottawa and the size of the organization enlarged and the territory covered by the scarlet-coated officials has been greatly increased.

NEED OF FOREIGN MARKETS

New York Business Man Tells How in His Opinion America May Control Trade Markets.

"If the United States expects to obtain its share of the world's commerce," a New York broker was overheard to say, "it must keep pace with other world powers with which it has to compete. Trained men are necessary in any line of business and foreign commerce is one line in which training is absolutely essential."

"I believe that the United States merchant marine is again to come into its own," continues the same broker in the Washington Post, "but the finest lot of merchandise on earth, coupled with the greatest fleet of merchant vessels ever known, is of no avail unless backed up by the selling ability and understanding of trained men who know how to place American goods in foreign markets."

"All the large mercantile firms are taking steps to train men specially for each country in which they expect to do business. The prospective salesman or manager for any particular country is educated in the language, history, traditions and peculiarities of that country, so that he can in a sense meet the people on their own ground. He knows just what to do under given conditions and is of vast value to the firm that employs him."

"The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce is doing a great deal of good in aiding in the introduction of American goods abroad, but I think the government should go a step further and have a regular school for such experts, maintained on the same standing and in the same relation to commerce in general as West Point stands to the army or Annapolis to the navy. The students should be taught every possible fact regarding European, Asiatic and South American countries, so that they could step forth as experts, each on some particular country. Such a school would amply repay the government in the large increase in volume of foreign business which would be attained."

SAVING DID HIM NO GOOD

Fate Had Laugh at Man Who Practiced Self-Denial in the Use of Tobacco.

"Six years ago," said Smithson, "I made up my mind that I was smoking too much. It didn't seem to affect my health in the least, but I thought it a foolish waste of money, and I decided to give it up."

"A very sensible idea," remarked Brownlow.

"So I thought at the time. I reckoned up as closely as I could how much I had been spending each day on cigars and tobacco. That sum I set aside each morning, and started a banking account with it. I wanted to be able to show exactly how much I had saved by not smoking."

"And how did it work?" inquired Brownlow.

"At the end of six years I had \$150 in the bank."

"Good! Could you let me—"

"And a few days later," interrupted Smithson, "last Tuesday, in fact—the bank failed. You haven't got a cigar about you, have you?"

She Objected at Last.

He had just gone into the grocery business and did nothing except talk "shop-shop-shop" when he went to see his best girl. At first she endured it because she did not wish to offend him; later merely because she could find no way to reprove him.

But her chance came. One night when he was at her house he picked up the telephone book and began idly to glance through it. His idle manner became one of interest as he scanned one page. Then her wrath overcame her. "It's been bad enough to hear you talk about nothing else but that old store," she stormed, "but it's too much for you to come to my house and go through the telephone book hunting out prospective customers."

Praise for High-Heeled Shoes.

Women's high-heeled shoes, regarded by medical science for years as production of nervous troubles, paralysis and other ills, have at last come in for professional commendation. That high-heeled shoes may be regarded as a preventive of consumption was the declaration of Doctor Gautiez before the Academy of Sciences.

Doctor Gautiez, following experiments, found, he declared, that the action of standing or walking on the toes is conducive to chest breathing as opposed to abdominal breathing. Many cases of consumption, he pointed out, have their origin in the fact that the upper lungs of abdominal breathers become diseased through lack of complete use—a condition from which the wearers of high-heeled shoes seldom suffer.

Tractor Which Walks.

A new type of tractor that has recently been developed has a series of legs and walks like a horse. There are four cranks, each having a set of four legs, giving the tractor sixteen legs on which it walks. In addition there are four wheels automatically operated by the tractor engine, so that they can be lowered to the roadbed, thus converting the machine into a motor truck. The feet are shod to conform to the ground conditions.

It is said that the tractor may be used to plow, seed, cultivate, harrow, mow and harvest, rake, furnish power for other machinery as a tractor and power plant, also to act as a truck for road work and heavy hauling.

SOME RECORD AIR FLIGHTS

Give Proof That Birds Are Still the Undisputed Champions in the Flying Game.

Long-distance flights by birds have long been anticipated by the biologists themselves, says the Christian Science Monitor. Recent proof of their endurance and wanderlust comes in a report from Capetown, which says that five swallows have been traced regularly from Capetown to England to temporary homes in South Africa. These birds were ringed as nestlings and found by a happy chance at the other end of the world. One nestling ringed in Lancashire, was found in Cape Province in February of the next year; another, ringed in Ayrshire was reported next March in Orange Free State; another, ringed in Yorkshire, was recovered in East Greenland the following February; a fourth swallow, this time an adult, ringed in Staffordshire, was recovered in Natal 15 months afterward, the fifth bird, ringed on June 1, 1919 in Stirlingshire, was found in February, 1920, at Lake Chrissie.

The ringing scheme was inaugurated by J. H. F. Witherby, editor of British Birds.

Isn't That Just Like a Man?

A Woman—I wonder if all husbands are like mine in one respect. When my husband disrobes at bedtime he strews his clothes all over the house. I recently took inventory of his belongings and this is what I found: Trousers hanging on telephone; bow on floor by dining room door; shoes in center of living room; tie and collar hanging on coat rack; coat and vest spread out on back of chair; underclothes on floor in living room; socks on foot of bed. Is it any wonder friend husband is perplexed in the morning when he gets up? He usually asks some foolish questions, as "Where are my socks? I left them right here by my bed last night; never do find my clothes where I leave them."—Hiawatha World.

Face Looked Familiar.

Dinah was a product of New Orleans, a big, plump "yaller gal," who could cook the finest dinners for miles around. One day a new butler appeared upon the scene, and Dinah's mistress noticed that she took a great interest in the man.

At last her mistress could stand her curiosity no longer and asked: "Dinah, do you know that new man?"

Dinah took another long and scrutinizing look and then slowly and hesitantly replied: "Well, I dunno, Miss Alice; but I think he was a fast husband!"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

A "Pat" Answer.

The teacher was trying to be up-to-date and explain monarchies. The pupils seemed to understand what she told them.

"Now," asked the teacher, "if the king dies, who rules?"

"The queen," suggested one little girl.

"Yes, under certain circumstances which I shall explain later, that is true," said teacher. "Now if the queen dies, who takes her place?"

Silence reigned for a moment, then a boy ventured to reply: "The jack," he said.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Friend in Need.

Mrs. Flatbush—Who is that man with the red nose you just bowed to?

Mr. Flatbush—Oh, he's a man I met out west.

"He is certainly not a prohibitionist, is he?"

"Why, I never had occasion to ask him, dear."

"But how did you happen to meet him?"

"Well, we were traveling out of Milwaukee on the same train one night. He had a bottle, and I discovered that I had a cork screw."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Theorist.